

# TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

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Four Pages.

## New Laws Help Missouri Children.

Some of the most important measures of the children's code failed of passage by the Missouri Legislature. It is particularly regrettable that the bill providing for the creation of county boards of public welfare, and the group of measures relating to children born out of wedlock, should have failed. But never the less a long step was made toward the consumption of the purposes of the code, and the destitute, the neglected and the delinquent children of Missouri. If these laws are properly enforced, will be in far better condition than they have been in the past, better indeed than such children in most states. The establishment of juvenile courts in every county in the state, makes general the system now confined to the counties having over 50,000 inhabitants, of which there are but five and the City of St. Louis. Hereafter, throughout the state children who violate the laws will no longer be treated as adult criminals, but will have the benefits of the leniency that sentiments of humanity demand in the application of the law to minors. Their offenses will be considered in their relation to the years of the child an effort made to correct rather than to punish to make good and useful citizens of them rather than to confirm them in criminal ways.

The mother's pension law is potentially one of the most beneficial measures of the children's code. Under its provisions county courts are authorized to provide for the support of needy mothers with dependent children, and of such who are about to become mothers, under specified conditions based upon the mental and moral fitness of the mother to rear her children, and other conditions for the prevention of imposition upon the county. The primary purpose of this act is to keep families together and at home, to give children the care of their natural protector and guide instead of turning them over to institution or leaving them to make their own way. No substitute for the mother has yet been found for the proper rearing of children, and the law recognizes the duty of the state to preserve to every deserving mother the right of nature.

The new laws also provide for the establishment of a state home for neglected, ill treated and homeless children where they may be temporarily cared for until proper homes can be obtained for them by the State Board of Charities and Correction; for legal processes for the adoption of children under the supervision of the courts, and make a number of minor changes in the statutes relating to children to make them more effective and more protective. It is a good start, and two years from now another and a greater effort will be made to make the code complete. The Missouri Children's Code Commission is to be congratulated upon its effective and devoted work.—Globe Democrat.

## Wiping Out a Relic.

Gov. Gardner's signature to the Whittaker bill, abolishing infliction of the death penalty for crime in Missouri will make the act a law. The governor having announced his intention to sign we may already congratulate Missouri upon jolting a growing group of states regulating the relic of barbarism. When always frequent processions out of London to Tyburn were the most frequent, so was crime, in all of the categories which then consigned wrong doers of many sorts to the scaffold. A sweeping reduction in the number of capital crimes soon followed these exhibitions. Homicide was left in the capital crimes list, but homicides continued.

Many criminal guilty of such crimes that they should be sequestered for the remainder of their lives from a society to which they are a menace have escaped all punishments and gone free because of a reluctance of jurors to inflict the death penalty sometimes in the face of direct evidence and almost always when strong circumstantial evidence backs the prosecution.

When the death penalty has been inflicted it has been usually upon some unfortunate without influential friends and without the means of retaining counsel to carry his case to the higher courts and weave a web of technicalities around him.

Making life imprisonment the maximum penalty for homicide will go far toward leaving jurors free to act under the evidence and according to their intelligence. If a man be unjustly convicted, there will remain years in which the fact can or may be established. But along with such a measure of clemency should go a much stricter limitation or regulation of the pardoning and paroling power.—Globe Democrat.

## Interesting Description of the Ozark Mountains.

Every school boy in the Mississippi Valley knows what is meant by the Ozark Mountains, but for the benefit of others they may be described as the highland area in southern Missouri, northeastern Oklahoma northwestern Arkansas and southern Illinois. Although the mountains are not very high none of them being over 2,500 feet above sea level, and they are rugged and picturesque, and they comprise extensive plateaus cut by deep gorges that culminate at the south in the Boston Mountains the roughest part of the area.

The Ozark Mountains are described in a recent publication of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior called the Eureka Springs-Harrison folio, which is numbered Folio 202. This publication contains four maps, some showing the shape ruggedness and elevation of the mountains and the routes of travel; others showing the rock formations to which the mountains owe their ruggedness. The folio is illustrated by a number of beautiful views of gorges and mountain scenery and by many diagrams. A large colored plate of sections of the earth down nearly to sea level shows the wonderful arrangement of the rocks, layer upon layer, which are here and there cut through by stream gorges that expose the alternating beds of limestone, shale or mud rock and sandstone and the order in which they were laid down in the sea, for this area was once covered by the sea a great Mediterranean or Gulf of Mexico, only shallower—in which were deposited the sediments brought into it from the surrounding highlands by many streams. During the millions of years that this sea existed thousands of feet of sediment accumulated on its bottom layer upon layer and in this sediment were inclosed skeletons of the peculiar forms of life that inhabited the sea—corals crablike animals, and shell fish of many kinds. The edges of these beds, once soft mud and sand but now hard rock, and are exposed in gorges and hillsides where they can be studied and where the fossils they contain can be collected.

Among the rocks are certain beds of commercial value. Many of the limestones, locally called marble make excellent building stone, and some of the pure quartz sandstone may be used in making glass. Promising deposits of zinc and lead have been discovered and mined in this region. The clear sparkling springs of pure water that issue at Eureka Springs have a wide reputation and the folio report should be of special interest to those who visit this resort. Folio 202 can be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey for 25 cents. This price barely covers the cost of printing and the purchase is assured of getting his money's worth of interesting and instructive information.

## War Has Shown Waste in Drink Manufacture.

The war in Europe has brought many facts to our attention, or has given us new ways of looking at old things. One of the most remarkable developments is the prohibition or limitation of alcoholic drinks, and the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, Dr. W. P. Ravenel of the department of preventive medicine of the University

of Missouri declares. "No doubt much of this came about because of the recognized ill effect of alcohol on the soldiers. Another phase of the question is rapidly forcing itself on all the countries at war, namely, the use of less waste of food stuffs through the manufacture of these beverages.

The British government has issued an order reducing the quantity of beer to 70 per cent of the output of last year. In discussing what this means, the food controller shows that the production of the preceding year amounted to 26 million barrels, which required 286,000 tons of barley, 36,000 tons of sugar, 16,500 tons of grist, all of this material being taken from grains used in the manufacture of breads and porridges. In addition to this, the hauling of the raw product, and also of the finished product, placed a tax on the transportation facilities which are now needed for the hauling of foods and munitions.

It will set free for the use of the farmer a large amount of material which can be used for the feeding of cattle, because when barley is milled instead of malted, it gives 50 per cent of flour which is used for human food, and at least 40 per cent of the material named millers' offals which is used for cattle feed.

In addition we should take into consideration the details of the labor required in the handling and manufacture of this enormous quantity of material. Applying these figures to the United States, the U. S. Internal Revenue Office shows that in the City of New York alone there are approximately 8 million barrels of beer made annually, each one containing thirty-one gallons. This represents the use of 227,000 tons of barley, 16,000 tons of sugar and 7,300 tons of grist, most of which is wasted.

Will not the time soon come when prohibition movement in America will be hastened to be demanded for food? The present cost of high living and the rapidly rising prices in food stuffs make this a real problem for us to consider. Are not people now ready to demand more bread and less beer?

## German Army Retirement.

The retreat of the German army is giving the military experts the first chance they have had since the monotony of uneventful trench warfare began to riot in speculations as to the purpose and probable results. No one can speak with authority. The first moral effect is to cheer the allies. No matter what ultimate purpose the enemy may have in mind, it is always stirring news that he is on the run. France must be especially ecstatic over the fact that the invader is withdrawing. He is spreading desolation as he goes and filling the path of the pursuer with every conceivable obstacle but France rejoices that he is withdrawing.

Berlin admits the gloomy appearance but it has pinned its faith to Hindenburg. He is a consummate strategist and his friends point out that he retreated before Warsaw and he partially evacuated Transylvania only to turn and rout the enemy. It is easy to see that the retirement straightens the front and shortens the line. It is also clear that new preparations for an all-out offensive must be made under new conditions. But the allies show no lack of confidence. They are pressing the pursuit and seem bent on giving Hindenburg no chance to pick the ground for make a final stand against them if that be his purpose. The theory that the German commander plans a diversion is not attractive. It is not likely that any more men and time will be wasted in side theaters. The war must be fought out on the western front. It is more likely that the plan is to engage in field warfare, the kind that Germany has always preferred and in which it has always scored its greatest successes. But just where and just when Hindenburg will strike is guesswork.

It is reasonably certain, however that there will soon be some big battles in the open, participated in by cavalry

artillery and infantry with aeroplanes directing the movements by signals. This will bring the war to a speedier close, something the belligerents of all sides now seem to desire.—Globe Democrat.

## Implications of the Adamson Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court is not necessarily conclusive of the principles announced by Chief Justice White, for one of the five votes upholding the Adamson act's validity was furnished by Justice McKenna who, in a separate opinion, argued that it was an act limiting hours. "Shorter hours may or may not involve an increase in expense," he said, "and may or may not require recompense by an increase of their rates." He added that if they should increase expense and the railways were not permitted to raise their rates to meet it the Adamson law "might encounter constitutional restriction." Hence it is conceivable that the present Supreme Court might under a certain state later find the Adamson act void by Justice McKenna joining the present dissenters.

But assuming that the revolutionary decision is final we must be impressed by its implications as pointed out with remorseless logic by Justices Pitney and Van Devanter. Trainmen are not the only ones engaged in interstate commerce. All employees of an interstate railway, including the dining room girls that wait upon the tables of interstate passengers would seemingly suffer a limitation of private rights under the decision. Engines, rails, cars and ties are indispensable to uninterrupted interstate commerce. Suppose an interstate railway had an order for locomotives and there was a strike of employees in the factory. If the locomotives were actually needed to relieve a congestion of interstate traffic, what power would Congress have acting directly or through "other and appropriate means," over the strikers and their employers? Logically such subordination of private to public right would extend to every person having contractual relations with common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and to every person he might employ in the carrying out of his contract. It would also extend to every person furnishing him material to be used in the fulfillment of his railway contract and to all persons in the latter's employ. Never before has such sweeping power of the government in time of peace been asserted by a court. We shall need no constitutional amendment to establish Socialism, if Congress ever gets ready for it.—Globe Democrat.

## Mr. Gerard's Proposal.

Mr. Gerard is not under suspicion of sympathizing with Germany in its controversy with the United States but he comes home a thorough convert to the German way of doing things. In a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of New York he urges that we immediately intern "alien enemies" and put their property in sequester because Germany did that at the outbreak of the war. He pictures the horrors of internal troubles that might otherwise take place. He sees burned bridges, dynamited factories and other wreck and resulting from the activities of alien enemies. It is a question whether in case of actual war with Germany there would be as many depredations as have been going on in the United States since the European war began. There would be greater vigilance if we were in the war, popular as well as official. There would be no tenacious trials filled with technicalities. Offenders would be dealt with summarily. Patriotic wrath would have a restraining influence. It is even doubtful whether aliens in our midst would be as zealous to strike at the United States if it were in war with Germany as they have been to try to cripple the allies, aside from all questions of prudence.

Even if we wished to imitate the harshness of Germany in dealing with alien enemies the task would not be

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easy. There were comparatively few foreigners in Germany and still fewer naturalized citizens. We had in this country when the 1910 census was taken 2,176,354 white males 21 years or over born in Germany or the countries allied with it in the present war. At the time 1,098,953 had not been naturalized. If these could be mobilized and armed they would constitute a peril. But they are widely scattered. An uprising of any part of them at any place would result in speedy suppression of them everywhere else with or without governmental action. Knowledge of this would be sufficient to prevent an outbreak. We had at the time of the 1910 census 2,855,829 males of 21 years or over born in the allied countries of whom 1,047,720 were unnaturalized. Our alien guests have got along very amicably so far. We should not throw them all in jail merely on suspicion.—Globe Democrat.

Do not fail to note the wonderful "Real bargain offer" made by that sterling newspaper, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, elsewhere in this issue. In spite of the enormously in-

creased cost of production, the Daily Globe Democrat except Sunday is offered to Rural Free Delivery and Star Route patrons (yearly subscriptions only) at the remarkable low rate of \$3.00 per year—or in complete clubs of three or more, at the net club rate of only \$2.50 for each yearly subscription. The Daily Globe Democrat including Sunday is offered for \$5.50 per year, or in clubs of three or more at the net rate of \$4.75 for each yearly subscription. This offer is also open to subscribers who receive their mail at Post-offices where the Daily Globe Democrat is not handled by local newsdealers. It is not open to subscribers who live in towns served by Daily Globe Democrat newsdealers. The regular price of the Daily Globe Democrat including Sunday is now \$7.50 per year; Daily without Sunday, \$5.00 per year. Read the "Real Bargain Offer" and send in your order at once. The advancing price of all newspaper-making material may force an increased subscription rate at any time. Address the Globe Printing Company, Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.